WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

The Eternal Warfare Between Colleges and the Amateur Athletic Union Discussed by James E. Sullivan and by Collegians-Pennsylvania's Outlook.

The well nigh eternal warfare between the college athletes and the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States apparently now is drawing to a point where measures will be taken by both sides to end it. Trouble over basketball, chiefly, and latterly the discussion which followed the promulgation of the Yale-Harvard eligibility amendment, have been the chief points of disagreement between the representatives of both bodies. The trouble has been, the persons on both sides say, that there has been no basis of understanding. The collegians say that they resent the attempt of the A. A. U. to manage their affairs, while the union officials say that they are seeking only for support in the lines of the conduct of sport that they have laid down and adhered to for the last twenty-five years.

James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the foremost figure in amateur sport at the present day, expressed a desire recently that something might be done to set the contending parties in the right relations

"It is unfortunate in the extreme," said Mr. Sullivan, "that there should be a disagreement between the two bodies of men, who presumably are working toward the same end. The Amateur Athletic Union has not the slightest desire to interfere with the management of strictly intercollegiate events. Those in charge of the union know exactly what is the province of the organization. But we feel justified in laying down the law for collegiate organizations which pass outside the pale of interuniversity competition to take part in events with teams properly under our control. In this connection may be indicated the athletic club basketball teams and the open athletic meetings. College men in a way may generally be said to be ignorant of what the A. A. U intends toward them. They are apt to fly off the handle upon reading somewhere that a college basketball team has been disqualified for playing against some unregistered outside team, and that any college team which plays against that first college five will in turn be disqualified. That in itself is an absurdity. We can disqualify the first team only. But how can the A. A. U step in and say that any two college teams may not play together? It is a thing not in any way under our control and a thing we have neither idea nor Intention of attempting. At the same time, we must have a safeguard for the teams registered with us, and if any team, be it collegiate or not, persists in competing with unsanctioned teams, then we certainly are qualified to debar it from further competition, with a further penalty to those who persist in meeting the disqualified

ment to use discretion in the case of men who admit professionalism, with extenuating circumstances-should this rule be administered according to its letter, we could do nothing so far as strictly collegiate competition is concerned. But should one of these reinstated professionals endeavor to compete in an open meeting, most certainly we would debar him. Moreover. we could, if we chose, debar any man who had competed in a meet against the reinstated men, but that would be a radical

The trouble seems to lie in the general ignorance of the fact that the A A. U. alv is allied with the Intercollegiste Basketball Association and the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes. and asks-does not demand or ordersport. The basketball situation is rapidly being cleared up, owing to the presence of a leading collegian on our national committee who has influenced the minds of his colleagues toward a better view. ing with the A. A. U. coming from the colleges, because they have begun to realize that there is every advantage in not breaking away.

"The important feature of college teams overlooked entirely by the college men. That is the danger that they run in competing with so-called amateur fives which if these teams declared themselves out and out as professional the collegians would be safer in playing against them. But these teams hiding under the name of amateur are composed of men who get a certain stated sum for playing each throughout the winter. Two or three fellows hire a hall and get up a game with their team or some collegiate five as a special attraction. These fellows get about \$175 for their receipts, give the collegians a guarantee of \$75 and divide the rest among the members of the team and themselves. This is really a small sum for

most of the regular professionals. "Now look at the effect on the college player. He goes out to play against these team 'getting the money.' No collegian, It may be said, ever has too much money, and that is true more often in the case of the college athlete. The fellows on the other and they want to get him to play for them, because the more games they win, the better houses they draw. He is dazzled by the ready money, which is so 'easy.' The A. A. U. can't prove anything. That is the argument that the collegian has handed to him.

No wonder he falls to it. This thing was true in the case of a member of the team of a New England college. trip through the New York region. He played against a team of dubious amateur standing, and his ability so impressed the opposing team that they made him an offer to accompany them on a northward trip in which there was one game that they were very anxious to win. I know that this young man got \$50 for playing in that game and others on the trip, and that, moreover, he has never played a season since without getting paid. In every game that he has He is no longer in college. That is the deplorable influence that surrounds the co'egian who mixes in with the 'amateur' no angel for innocence, but for every one who is wise there are two dozen at least who are not, and as a result are open to these con-

campaign if we can ever arrive at a point where we can make the collegians feel believe that colleges should compete against | earned victory in the intercollegiate games.

I deplore the athletic competitions between clubs and colleges. There is a difference which never should be ignored. This I feel need not apply to college men in athletic clubs, because here I think there is small room for any contaminating influence. The smaller athletic club flourishes all the more if it can get hold of some athlete who is home for the vacation and who feels that he ought to be in at least partial training all summer. To have men like this in athletic clubs is strengthening the very purpose of the Amateur Athletic Union. But the wholesale grabbing of collegians and putting them in a club with the mere idea of winning a point trophy at a championship meeting or something like that is very much the worst thing that can happen to athletics. Luckily there are few clubs wealthy enough to do this very much, and as a result their sphere of influence is small.

"The whole argument, then, maybe wound up in a few words. The Amateur Athletic Union is eager, as it always has been, to preserve a decent order and cleanliness in sport. These also are the aims of the various intercollegiate bodies which govern the various branches of sport. The relation at present between the A. A. U. and some of these is pleasant cooperation. With the others we are gradually approaching cordial relations, and as allied bodies I feel that it will not be long before we are totally united. It must be remembered always that the A. A. U. has not the slightest wish or idea of interfering in the control of interuniversity sport. What the A. A. U. wants to do, and will do, is to control all those who have athletic relations with registered and unregistered non-collegiate or athletic club organizations."

College men who have the interest of clean sport at heart are generally of the opinion that closer relations between the A. A. U. and the govering bodies of the colleges is beneficial. When once it becomes known that the A. A. U. is eager not to extend its jurisdiction beyond its own proper field it is thought that there will be a revulsion of feeling in favor of the A. A. U. and that those who now are opposed to the organization merely on general principles or on heresay evidence will be won over to it. A prominent collegian recently said:

"The A. A. U. has been unfortunate as regards public statements of its policies toward college athletics. Unguarded and hasty interviews with certain officials of the A. A. U. have tended to put the association before the public in the light of a domineering organization which intended to rule everything in sport. We, who have followed the matter further than the surface presentment, realize the good intentions of the A. A. U., and at the same time discount the rash, hurried statements made oftentimes by those in authority, it would seem, as to the purposes and plans of the A. A. U. The fact that public school athletics in the big cities has passed under the A. A. U. control indicates a future power for the body which will be enormous. It means that the body will grow to be eight to ten times its former size and that colleges will be able to have with each entering tudent athlete who comes from a public high school a clean bill of health from his earliest competing age to the time that he leaves school to enter college. It will be an estimable advantage. At the same time, will give the lads the conception of the true meaning of the rules of competition while they are in the age most receptive of all impressions. If they are started on the lines of fair and sportsmanlike athletic activity, as they will be, at that early age there will be so much the less tendency toward muckerism and professionalism. All told, the collegian must admire the activity of the A. A. U., and in due course of time will be moved from inert wonder to active participation and aid in the great movement for the purifying of by such a speech as that of Dr. Luther, all

The attraction of professional sport for men still in college is shown pretty well by three or four recent cases of men who have left the universities to take up professional tall playing. Of course the case of Walter Clarkson of Harvard, later of the New York Americans and now of the Jersey City team, is the most prominent. Tom Bird, the captain of the University of Michigan nine, left his team at the early part of this season to go to Buffalo to become a catcher on the Eastern League team of that city, and the most recent affair of the kind is the defection of Lennis Burrell, third tase of Syracuse. Burrell, who will be remembered as the man who scored all the points that Syracuse made against Yale at football last year, is a good infielder. He succumbed to the fascinations of the Fastern League and now is a member of the Rochester team. Patrick Duff, formerly of Manhattan College, used to play for the Hobokens and the Ridgewoods while he was in college, and after his graduation was signed by the New York Americans. Now he is playing with Minneapolis. McPhillips of Manhattan is playing with a Southern League team. Lewis of Cornell, who recently jumped the Brooklyns,

many years, have shown that sport in the

colleges can stand renovating."

also left college to play ball. The latest of the track team captains to be elected by the college athletes this season is D. C. Munson, '00, for two years the intercollegiate champion one miler. Munson is not only one of the most prominent of the college athletes, but is also an editor of the Cornell Daily Sux. the undergraduate newspaper. Munson as a member of the New York Athletic Club won the national championship for one mile last year at St. Louis and afterward finished second in the five mile run. This last is quite an achievement, inasmuch as Munson went into the race with no other preparation for extra long distance work

The various captains elected by the col-

lege track teams thus far are: College. Name. Specially.
Yale... J. M. Cates. ... Hurdles.
Harvard. E. J. Dives. ... Quar mile.
Princetom. S. Rulon-Miller. Sprinter.
Pennsylvania E. B. Amsler. Hurdles.
Cornell. D. C. Munson. One Mile.
Columbia. A. S. Macdonald. Half mile.
Syracuse. K. B. Squires. ... Half mile.
N. Y. Univ. ... J. Baudermann. ... Half mile.
Michigan. ... H. P. Ramey. ... One mile.
There seems to be considerable doubt in

There seems to be considerable doubt in the minds of some persons as to where Thompson, the big Andover football guard, is going to college this year. It was announced a short time ago from Cambridge that Bill Reid had succeeded in landing him for Harvard. Hardly had this become public when Thompson himself said that he was not going to Harvard, but to Yale. Thompson declared that he had no intention of entering Harvard at all. Later Jack Cates, the Yale track team captain, said that player who gets paid for playing. To be he had received a letter from Thompson which said that the schoolboy would positively be at Yale. Now the question is, does Thompson know better where he is

going to college than Bill Reid? Apropos of the Cornell victory in the intercollegiate track and field meeting; there is a congratulatory paragraph in a recent issue of the Yale Atumni Weekly. that it is the best thing for their own in- The paragraph is as follows: "Congratuterests not to compete outside at all. I lations are in order to Cernell for her richly

olleges and schools against schools, and The men did as well, and in some cases better, than they knew how, which is about as high tribute as can be given to any athlete." It would appear that the writer had fallen a victim to the universal temptation always to add a line more to a comment. Some Cornellians are inclined to think that it would have been a much prettier and more sincere sounding compliment had the unfortunate second sentence never slipped from the facile pen-or typewriter-of the paragraphist of the Weekly.

An interesting word on athletic evils in the colleges was said recently by Dr. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College. It will be remembered that Trinity recently returned to Union College a trophy won in a dual meet between the two colleges because one of the members of the Trinity team was found by the Connecticut collegians to have been a ringer. Dr. Luther spoke of this event and commended the advisory committee on athletics for having returned the trophy. He said in addition "There is no defense for the action of any college team that plays 'ringers' or is otherwise dishonest. No team guilty of such things can excuse itself by the plea of grave need of athletes, by charging other institutions with similar practises or in any way whatsoever. The thing is absolutely and fundamentally wrong. We have done our best to deserve forgiveness for the wrongdoing of our sinners, and I believe that a healthier college sentiment will prevent further evil of this humiliating sort.

"The general athletic situation in the college world is at present far from satisfactory in the largest sense. There are certain basic rules of common honesty as to which there can be no question. There are other regulations which do not involve any moral principle, and are adopted as supposed expedients for the best interest

"The question of the pecuniary assistance of college athletes by interested alumni is a difficult one. No college, in my belief, gives scholarships to athletes merely because they are athletes. But it would be wrong to withhold assistance from a good man merely because he can play ball. As to assistance given from the outside by alumni, no doubt it is common enough, taking the college world as a whole, though proof in specific instances is difficult. Who shall say what are the motives of the generous alumni?

"I know a Trinity alumnus who has this year assisted five deserving men to pay their bills. Two of these are athletes. Must they be disqualified? And if an alumnus pays the bills of a thoroughly competent student, moved thereto by the desire to strengthen the team, it does indeed rais the question whether the proceess is not detrimental to the beneficiary. But is the case different from that in which a rich man educates a poor boy for any other reason? If there be given gate money or subscription money, which is spent for the personal pleasure and advantage of a colege athlete, that athlete is a professional.

"Take away the source of the absurdly excessive incomes from the athletics of our larger institutions and the abuses of the athletic situation must stop. Take away the smaller incomes of the smaller college athletic associations and the simple love of sport for sport's sake will return. And the best remedy for the present athletic evils is not cunningly-worded definitions of professionalism, but a higher standard of intellectual work rejentlessly exacted from all alike."

latest developments of the present phase of athletic difficulty. The "cunningly worded definitions of professionalism" may apply to the recent Yale-Harvard agreement regarding leniency to repentant professionals and then again it may not. Certain it is that recent disclosures, bringing freshly to public memory the corrupt side of athletics in the colleges, followed of feeling with regard to college athletics. It will soon become the case that the college presidents will realize that the great public is suspicious of the college athlete, "the university's best advertisement," and will cease to patronize those institutions in the line of interuniversity competition. Then it may be expected that a halt will be called. Whether or not there will be any athletes left in certain colleges when the great reformation is accomplished will not matter to the presidents. For a few years the athletic status may suffer, but the university will be the gainer in the end. That is the opinion of a man who is connected tutions, whose say so in athletics bears

with it the stamp of authority. The recent shift of Mike Murphy from Yale to Pennsylvania carries with it a great and enduring advantage for the Quakers The personality of the veteran trainer is such as will attract young men who are eager to get an athletic training along with their academic work and who have the idea that Mike Murphy is the greatest athletic trainer of the present time. It is now known that several men who were confidently expected to reach Cornell will enter the University of Pennsylvania next fall simply because Murphy is there. Murphy has always done a great deal of missionary work, as it is called, among the schools, and although while at Yale he could not win these young men to the | week. New Haven institution, he has had better success now that he is in the Pennsylvania university. Among the men who will come unor four freshmen who will almost certainly be intercollegiate champions, and who certainly should be individual point winners. Foremost among them is Risley, the wonderful athlete who jumped 6 feet in the high jump and but an inch short of 23 feet in the broad jump. He is from Mercersburg Academy, which is coached by Johnny Mack, the former Columbia trainer. Mack, the story runs, got his place at Mercersburg after he left Columbia through the efforts of Jack Moakley, Cornell's trainer. Since that time he has paid his debt of gratitude to Moakey by sending his best men to Cornell. Among these are Umstad, the baseball pitcher; Rice of the same team, Magoffin

the charmer in the form of Murphy seems to have been able to get the great Risley away from Cornell. Another coming Pennsylvanian is Bonsack, a crack 220 yard runner, who is going close to 22 seconds now and will do better, Kraenzlein says, next year. The old Pennsylvania hurdler is coaching Haverford Grammar

School, where Bonsack is, and says that the

lad is a coming world beater.

Another good man who is to become Pennsylvania freshman, it is said, is Joe McGuckin, who was a team mate of John Taylor, the negro athlete, when the latter was at Brown Preparatory School, Mc-Guckin now is at Bethlehem Preparatory School. Last year he ran third in the junior quarter mile national championship at St. Louis. The fourth of the star quartet is Mortimer Sheppard of Philadelphia, who ran a mile in 4 minutes 28 1-5 seconds at the Cornell interscholastic meet. He may be at the top of his capabilities now, but even so will be good enough with a performance like that to take a place in the intercollegiate championships. the return of Taylor and Cartmell, of whom fell under the ban for scholarship standing, and with Ed Greene able to compete in the broad jump, as well as having Amsler, Moffitt, Hyman, Jones, Kirkpatrick and other of the old men of last year, Murphy will have a splendid bunch with which to work. Pennsylvania is at present weak in the distance events, but after a little more material like Sheppard gets into college the team will be well

It is interesting to note what a man who has coached the Harvard crews has to say of the Crimson oarsmen as a partial explanation of the poor showing that the Cambridge men make on the water. "The course over which the men row," said he, is miserably inadequate for real rowing. The best straightaway course is only a mile and seven-eighths in length and the river is a tidal one, there being seven feet difference between high and low tide. The oarsmen meet all sorts of currents and time performances are absolutely worthless. Again, the Harvard people have no settled policy in rowing and try one thing one year and one another. That results in so great uncertainty of style that it is no wonder that the crews fail to show to the best of their capabilities. The only way the Harvard crew can go anvwhere near four miles is by rowing about several turns in the Charles and passing under bridges where there are disturbing eddies. It is small wonder that they fail to show up well when they get into a four mile race. Really, it is a wonder that they do as well as they do."

Cornelius Van Duyn of Syracuse, the intercollegiate champion hammer thrower, has been appointed to a faculty position in the department of geology at Syracuse. William A. Colwell, the Harvard athlete who won the mile run in the intercollegiate games in 1903, has been appointed to the Germanic department of Harvard.

HITLESS BASEBALL GAMES. Record of Contests in Which Pitchers Have

Performed This Feat. The performance of Christy Mathewson of New York National League baseball team in Chicago the other day of shutting cagos out without a hit or run is the second time in his professional career that this difficult feat. Last year Young, pitching against the Athletics, not only shut them out without hit or run, but not a man of them reached first base. That was the greatest of all pitching feats, but Mathewson's work Dr. Luther touches in this speech upon the against the Chicagos was practically as good. Mathewson, like Young, did not give a single pase on balls or have a battery error of any Only two opponents reached first base, they on infield fumbles, which was no fault of the pitcher. The record of no hit.

no run games is as follows: 1876 – June 2, Richmond of Worcester vs. Chicago. 1880 – June 17, Ward of Providence vs. Buffalo; 1819 – Richmond of Worcester vs. Cleveland; Aug. 19. Corcoran of Chicago vs. Boston; 20, Galvin

1891- Aug 18, Hawke of Baithmore vs. Washington, 1898- April 22. Breitenstell of Chreinagit vs. Pittsburg: Jay Hughes of Baithmore vs. Boston; Aug. II, Thornton of Chicago vs. Brooklyn.
1890- May 8. Gray of Buffalo vs. Indianapolis; 5, Phillippe of Louisville vs. New York, June 9, Newton of Indianapolis vs. Nilwankee; Aug. 7, Willis of Boston vs. Washington.
1900- April 19. Amole of Buffalo vs. Detroit; May 17. Kellum of Indianapolis vs. Kansas City; Idy 12, Hahn of Chreinaut vs. Philladelphia; 28, Dowling of Milwankee vs. Cleveland.
1901-July 18, Mathewson of New York vs. St. Joulis. ouls.

1902—Sept. 20, Callahan of Chicago vs. Detroit.
1903—Fraser of Philadelphia vs. Chicago; Ames
of New York vs. St. Louis, six innings.
1904—Young of Boston vs. Athlettes.
1905—Mathewson of New York vs. Chicago.

WORK ON NEW YACHTS.

has been built by the Gas Engine Power Company for Walter Luttgen, a member of the New York Yacht Club, is almost con-

The steam yacht Illini, formerly the is now owned by Edward F. Golthra. yachtsman, who spends most es curising in eastern waters during t He has ordered extensive alterations and He has ordered extensive alterators and improvements to his yacht, so that she is being practically rebuild, and will go into commission shortly. The steam yacht Haleyon is now in commission, as well as the Lucile and Claymore, which are owned by Franklin Haines.

Under the sheds and about the yard at Under the sheds and about the yard at Morris Heights are some attractive gasoline power craft of all types, each nearing completion for service during the summer. The Senbury Company report the sale of the 60 foot racing and cruising sloop Dorwina to William H. Langley, a member of the New York Yacht Club.

Miller correspondence St. Paul Despatch. Three covered wagons from Minnesota, drawn by nine mileh cows, passed through here for the country west of the Missouri River. In addition



WHEN GOLFERS GET MIXED.

DISPUTES ON RULES OF GAME ALWAYS BOBBING UP.

Many Players Who Deem the Edicts Only Made to Be Broken-More Who Do Not Know Them at All—A National Field

Each golf tournament knoweth its own bitterness in the way of mix-ups over the rules. The best players know the rules well enough, and the committees; fortified with pocket editions of the code, stand ready to make prompt decisions, but one of the troubles is that they are seldom appealed to until it is too late. Something occurs, for instance, in a match for one of the minor cups. Both players mean well, and, after a brief talk, they decide the point offhand. The player who has given up the hole may lose the match through his good nature and when he finds this out it is too late to have the wrong made right. A better plan is to leave the case open and the hole undecided until the question can be submitted to the committee. Many of the occurrences have an amusing side, and the results of mix-ups at some of the recent tournaments about New York are both entertaining and instructive.

In a putting competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at the Englewood Golf Club a committeeman told one of the competitors that she had no right to use a mashie for the approach put and would be disqualified if she won. He based his edict on a local rule which forbids the use of any club but a putter on the putting greens. At many clubs there is a \$5 fine for using any lofting club on the putting

The weakness of the committeeman's case is that he put forward a local rule to govern an open competition, in which the club had no interest except to act as host for the women. Still, the committeeman had been asked to serve as the referee, and he had the pluck to speak up. Committeemen do not always have the courage of their opinions when serving at women's tournaments, for a woman chided, however politely the transgression of the rules may be pointed out, is too often a woman

scorned. The woman in this case, although she did not win, carried the matter to the executive committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The rules of the game do not cover putting competitions, but it is not to be expected that the organization would submit to the flashing of any local rule that it had not accepted in advance. The ruling was that the competitors may use any club they wish in a putting match or in an approaching match, or in a driving contest, for that matter.

The incident suggests an occurrence at the tournament over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, in 1906, the occasion, by the way, of Walter J. Travis's first appearance in a competition. A. Z. Huntington had then a fond invention in the way of putter that suggested a bungstarter.

"May I use this in putting?" asked Huntington, as he handed the odd looking club for the inspection of John Reid, Sr., the founder of our St. Andrews Club. who was the referee.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Reid. "You may put with an umbrella handle, if you wish." When players happen to tie in a contest at handicap match play, especially if they have a bet on, there is often a mix-up over the way to settle the tie. The United States Golf Association rule, one of the interpretations of the first rule of the game, is emphatic enough: "The competitors must decide the tie by playing either one hole or more according to the manner in which the handicap ceded falls upon certain holes so as to make the extra holes a fairly proportionate representation of the round.

At every club there is, or should be, a Aug. 4. Galvin of Buffalo vs. Detrott.

April 11. Foutz of St. Louis Browns vs.
dis Marcons; July 27. John Clarkson of Chics. Providence, Aug. 29. Ferguson of Phila
a vs. Providence, Aug. 29. Ferguso an impossible one, usually, in a formal competition. Time is at a premium, and the players must abide by the ruling of the

played.

In one of the matches at a recent tournament for a minor cup, one player claimed the hole because his opponent had grounded his club in a hazard.

"But I soled my club on turf," replied the opponent, but with a hazy idea that this was his privilege.

"What difference does that make? It's my hole." quoth the protestant, who won by one hole. In the following match the protestant found out that he had wrongplayed.

by one note. In the following match the protestant found out that he had wrongfully taken the hole, as the opponent had been within his rights. He made a hearty apology to the player he had despoiled, and, as the protestant lost his second match, the two decided over a "soda and" that be-

fore they went to a tournament again both would study the rules. "Is there such a thing as a dead ball?" asked a tournament player who had just been terten on the home green. The op-perent had putted and rimmed the cup

a three. He made an exclamation disgust and unintentionally dropped his ter. The ball simultaneously dropped patter. The ball simultaneously dropped into the cup. The opponent declared that it should be a halved hole in four, as the ball had stopped rolling and was dead, but that the jar of the dropped club had caused it to drop into the cup. The player who had dropped the club stood ten or twelve feet from the cup. The committee ruled that it was a three, the ball being deemed to have been holed on the last stroke.

In another tournament match, when both balls were on the putting green, a player's ball struck his opponent's ball.

"My hole," said the opponent. "I think the rules give me the hole."

"Think again," replied the old stager he was playing with."

stroke.

"Think again," replied the old stager he was playing with.

Then the old stager pulled out his little booklet and read out that in a match the other ball may be replaced, at its owner's cution, but that at medal play the ball in a be replaced and the old stager would have least a stroke.

Familiarity with the rules is so urgently needed in every large club that the committees, who realize that the plum must be gilded to make the laggards partake, are arranging competitions in which, to qualify and perfect the second at the present of the second at the second a each contestant must score a certain per each contestant must score a certain per-centage on questions submitted on the rules. The practise originated in England and has been followed here, with American improvements. At the Plainfield Country Club, Leighton Calkins presented a fine cup to be awarded on Memorial Day, for which contestants did not have to swing a club at all. The donor submitted the following

questions to the entrants, who had to return written answers:

1. According to definition, (a) What is the "putting green?" (b) What is "casual water?"

(c) When is a bail "lost?"

II. State under what circumstances loose impediments may be removed, when playing through the green. What are the penalties for violating the rule, (a) in match play, (b) in medal play?

111. Suppose a player drives a ball into casual water on the fair green 200 yards away. How should he play next? Suppose the ball seems to fall into casual water, but no one is sure about it, and the ball, though a floater, cannot be found. How should he play next?

play next?

IV. What should a player do if his ball lies in casual water on the pultting green?
In casual water in a hazard?

V. When must the flag stick be removed from the hole, (a) in match play, (b) medai play?

VI. What is the medal play penalty if a ground.

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(2) Name.....

player's ball strikes an opponent's caddie? Is there any match play penalty if a player drives a long ball from the tee, and his own caddie inadvertently gets in its way, stopping

VIL What should a player do, in medal play, if he loses his ball within bounds? Out of bounds? Out of bounds?

VIII. What should be done when a ball is played out of bounds when playing from the tee? When playing through the green with a brassey? What should be done if the player is not sure whether the ball went out of bounds?

Is. When and how may loose impediments be removed from the putting green?

A. In medal play, one player plays outside the limits of the teeing ground. The other player makes no objection and then does the same thing himself. Does either player incur a penalty?

The questions, which are framed with

The questions, which are framed with much ingenuity, may serve as a guide to clubs throughout the country in arranging competitions of the same character. The nner was one of the club's scratch players, winner was one of the club scratch players.
W. Lester Glenney, who will be recalled as a prop of the game at Columbia University.
Glenney had the fine percentage of 91 on a strict marking.
While the better the player the better will be the control of the club of the clu

be his knowledge of the rules is generally true of the amateurs, there are instances of lapses that were unexpected. One of the oldest rules of stroke competitions is that players shall not discontinue play nor delay to start on account of bad weather or for to start on account of bad weather or for any reason whatever, except such as is satisfactory to the committee. The penalty is disqualification. Not so long ago two players, one of whom would have won the low score medal, stopped under a tree during a thunderstorm until the next pair had teed off. The thunder was so loud and the lightning flashes so vivid that for a few minutes the two forgot all about the

few minutes the two forgot all about the rules and thought only of taking shelter.

The excuse that they had only "bided a wee bit" did not save them from the penalty, nor would the committee have been justified in smoothing over the breach of the rule. There are two opinions as to the harshness of the committee in another instance of a violation of this rule. A player who had his face splashed with mud in making a shot from out of a bunker stepped aside to a spring and rubbed off the divots with a towel handed out by his caddle. The action did not take more than a couple of minutes, but meantime the pair behind had to wait. One of the

the pair behind had to wait. One of the committee saw the occurrence, and the player was disqualified.

A farcical interpretation of the rules, printed on the reverse of the score card at the tournament held during a recent national convention of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association at Atlantic City, made a hit with the delegates and the members of the Atlantic City Country Club, which had loaned its course for the commetition. As the rules were for the competition. As the rules were meant to be taken as guide posts to point out the true etiquette to be observed, the comi-

No restriction on the amount of sand used in teeing.

No paayer shall drive from the tee until those in front are at a safe distance—say, thirty yards—or have played at least seven strokes.

If a player miss the ball and strike his caddie, the caddie will be disqualified and sent home at player's expense.

It is permissible for a player to ask his partner the line, but it is left to the discretion of the player so asked to give the right line or not.

The first professional golf tournament of the year of national consequence is to be held on Thursday and Friday on the course of the Cincinnati Golf Club. It is

be held on Thursday and Friday on the course of the Cincinnati Golf Club. It is the championship of the Western Golf Association, open to all amateurs and professionals, and the second only in importance to the open championship of the United States Golf Association, the latter being held at the Myopia course, near Boston, on Sept 21 and 22. There will be five prizes at Cincinnati—\$150, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25—besides the championship of \$50 for the low score and a special prize of \$50 for the lowest round at eighteen holes in the competition, which will be at seventy-two holes.

To gain the title is both an honor and a business asset to the ambitious professional. The Fast will be well represented, and players from New York clubs have won the title for the last three years. The record to date is—1899, Will Smith, Midothian: 1901. L. Auchterlonie, Glenyiew; 1902. Will Anderson, Apawamis.

Aleck Smith and Will Anderson are not expected back from their yenture at the

expected back from their venture at the open championship of Great Britain in time to compete, but Stuart Gardner, George Low, John Hobens and others of the New York group of professionals, with of the Boston set, will be in the field.

BROOKLYN Y. C. CUP.

Eight Entries for Race From Gravesend to Hampton Roads.

There are now eight entries for the rac

for the Brooklyn Yacht Club's Challenge Cup, which will be started next Thursday, and for the special races there are six en-tries. These boats will race from Gravesend Bay to Hampton Roads, going down the coast outside. The entries for the Challenge Cup race are L. D. Huntington's Gauntlet, D. R. Floyd's Lila, F. C. Sullivan's Mopsa, I., Johnson's Anna, Haviland Brothers Bonito, G. W. Titcomb's Outing, Frank Maier Tamerlane and John S. Phillips 's Ariel II. ances as far as they have been figured are as follows: Lila allows to Bonito 33 minutes 20 seconds, Tamerlane, 1 hour 6 minutes 40 seconds: Anna, 1 hour 50 minutes 40 seconds; Mopsa, 2 hours 16 minutes 30 seconds, and Gauntlet . 8 hours 80 minutes 10 seconds. The entries for the special races are Cel.

The entries for the special races are Cel. David E. Austen's schooner Wayward, S. S. Fontaine's schooner Sunshine, G. C. Gillespie's yawl Gavlota, John Lewis's sloop Peri, Elmer M. Mount's sloop Charlotte and W. W. Butcher's sloop Pilgrim.

In addition to these racers several of the yachts of the Brooklyn Yacht Club are to cruise to Hampton Roads, and about fifty of the members of the club are going down by steamer to help in the joilification that has been arranged by the Hampton Roads Yacht Club for July 4. In the special races the boats will be divided into two classes, those over forty feet and those under, and cups have been offered by Commodore S. S. Fontaine, Vice-Commodore A. C. Soper and Rear Commodore John Lewis.

Luck of a Kansas Church.

From the Topeka Capital.

Last year the large German church three miles west of Palmer was reduced to kindling wood by a age it was struck by lightning and burned to the

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

INTEREST RATES TO BE HIGHER

AFTER JULY 1. The Lending Institutions Have Decided to Make Borrowers Pay the New Mortgage Tax-Speculation and Invest-

ment Expected to Decline for a Time. The question uppermost in the minds of brokers and operators just now is, What influence will the new mortgage tax have on realty trading? The tax goes into effect on July 1. It is a special tax of one-half of 1 per cent., displacing, so far as mortgages are concerned, the general property tax of about 11/2 per cent. The opposition to the new measure wholly disregards the claims of equity. The special tax is so framed that it cannot be evaded. Under the general property tax the great majority of the holders of mortgages escaped taxation on the part of their wealth which was invested in loans on real property. If all mortgages had in the past contributed their share of the expenses of conducting the State and municipal governments, the new tax would have been welcomed as a relief by the interests which now de-

nounce it as a hardship. The point at issue has been whether the new tax would cause a rise in the rates of interest. The supporters of the measure claimed that under the general property tax a great deal of money was kept out of the mortgage loan market which would otherwise seek investment there. The bulk of the capital which found entry did so through evasion of law. It was liable at any time to be discovered and subjected to a tax which amounted to a confiscation of 871/2 per cent. of the income from a mortgage bearing interest at 4 per cent. The old law, it was agreed, kept up interest rates partly by restricting the amount of capital available for loans and partly by imposing the risk of a heavy tax on such capital as was loaned in expecta-tion of evading the law. The advocates of the new measure claimed that it would invite fresh supplies of capital by substi-tuting a reasonable for an excessive tax and that, if it caused a change in the rates of interest, the modification would be in favor

of the borrower.

According to the opponents of the measure, the old tax was so generally disgarded that it had practically no fluence on the loan market. They be-lieved that, as the lower tax could not be enacted, it would be added to the rates

f interest.

Which view will eventually prove to be which view will eventually prove to be correct is still open to question. It is quite certain, however, that the principal lending institutions propose to raise their rates of interest one-half of 1 per cent. on July 1, and that they have this week refused to accept applications for loans on the old terms. The higher rates will undoubtedly remain for some time. Capital undoubtedly remain for some time. Capital now invested in stocks and bonds cannot be released at once without loss. Most loan brokers believe that the tax will be a permanent addition to the former interest

That addition can hardly fail to have an important effect on speculation and investment in real estate. The methods of operating in real property which have been introduced in recent years have tended to inflate prices and reduce the margin of profits on individual transactions. In the last five years several hundred realty companies have been incorporated, syndi-cates of operators have been organized without number, and the army of individual speculators has been extensively recruited.

Speculation in real estate is less of an incidental pursuit than it formerly was, it has become a distinct profession, with a huge volume of capital at its command. Improved business organization has facilitated and encouraged professional trading, with the result that much of the current dealings is of that order. Constant em-ployment of capital is demanded, and when investment buyers are scarce pro-

fessional operators are driven to bargain-ing and bartering among themselves. In consequence of the frequent turning over of property, values are discounted further into the future than has ever been the case before. Operators have come to look for quick sales and small individual profits, while investors are obliged to content themselves with a meager share of the "unearned increment." Formerly content themselves with a meager share of the "uncarned increment." Formerly a tenement house was expected to yield an income of 8 to 10 per cent. on its entire fee value. At present the holder of the fee is satisfied if his equity above the mortgage shows a return of that amount.

The higher interest charges will in all probability tend to reduce for a time the selling value of property and restrict the volume of professional dealing. They will no doubt impose some check on the extraordinary activity in realty which has been

no doubt impose some check on the extraordinary activity in realty which has been in progress during the first half of the year. However, their influence in this direction is likely to be of short duration. The city is growing at a tremendous rate and new housings must be provided at any cost. The mortgage tax will be before long translated into higher rents. Because of the rapid increase in population, chiefly due to immigration, the tax will be felt for a comparatively brief period by the professional speculator and the landlord. On the other hand, it will add a permanent burden to the cost of living of the tenant, whose presence gives value to real property.

Private Sales.

SEVENTY-ETGHTH STREET.—Schindler & Liebler have sold No. 311 East Seventy-eighth street, a four story brownstone double flat, on lot 25x102.2, for A. Unger-

double flat, on lot 25x102.2, for A. Ungerland.

125TH STREET.—Schindler & Liebler have sold No. 315 East 125th street, a three story and basement private dwelling, on lot 18x100, for Manley A. Raymond, attorney.

SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—Adolph Miller has resold No. 408 East Seventy-third street, a five story tenement, on lot 25x102.2.

185TH STREET.—Adolph Miller has sold to a Mrs. Kolby No. 506 West 185th street, a private dwelling, on lot 25x80. Mr. Ernst was the broker.

BRADHURST AVENUE.—W. J. Huston & Son, in conjunction with Millard Veit, have sold for the Godspeed Realty and Construction Corporation to a client of Abraham Nelson the northwest corner of Bradhurst avenue and 148th street, a five story triple flat, on lot 25x75, opposite the new Colonial Park.

114TH STREET .- Millard Veit has sold the